

Israel to advertise West Bank houses

TEL AVIV (R) — State-run Israeli television has agreed to screen advertisements offering young couples cheap housing on the occupied West Bank, a broadcasting authority spokesman said Tuesday. The authority's executive committee Monday approved the advertisements, which have been prepared by the Housing Ministry, the spokesman said. In the past year Israel has intensified its settlement drive in the occupied territories despite American, European and Arab opposition. Private contractors have joined government companies in building West Bank suburbs within easy commuting distance of Tel Aviv and occupied Jerusalem. About 20,000 to 25,000 Jews currently live on the West Bank among a Palestinian population of 850,000. Israeli officials expect the Jewish population to double within a few months when houses under construction are completed.

Volume 8 Number 2166

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 19, 1983 — RABIA THANI 5, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Arafat leaves for N. Yemen

DAMASCUS (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat left Syria Tuesday for North Yemen after a series of meetings with senior Palestinian figures in Damascus. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) News Agency WAFA said. Mr. Arafat has been on the move almost constantly since he and thousands of PLO commandos were evacuated from Israeli besieged west Beirut last August. North Yemen is one of eight Arab states which took in PLO commandos from Beirut.

Netherlands agrees to keep troops in Lebanon

THE HAGUE (R) — The Dutch parliament Monday night agreed to a government proposal that Dutch troops should remain in the United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon if the U.N. extends the force's mandate. The U.N. Security Council is to decide whether to renew the mandate, which expires Wednesday.

Armenians protest against kidnapping of leader

BEIRUT (R) — Thousands of Armenians held a rally in Beirut Tuesday to protest against what they say is the kidnapping of one of their leaders by the Turkish Secret Service. Abraham Achjian, a member of the central committee of the Tashmag Party in Lebanon, disappeared on Dec. 29. The party accused the Turkish Secret Service of kidnapping him and demanded his safe return. Speakers at the rally Tuesday denounced Turkey, which Armenians accuse of massacring 1.5 million of their people during and after the World War I. Successive Turkish governments have denied the charge. A Tashmag Party spokesman read out messages from Armenian groups calling on the Lebanese government to follow up the case and appealing to the United Nations, NATO, and the European parliament for help.

Algeria bought arms to PLO during Israeli invasion

STOCKHOLM (R) — Algeria gave the Soviet Union cash to provide arms for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) last summer during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, according to Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim. The minister, who visited Stockholm at the weekend, said in an interview with the liberal daily *Dagens Nyheter* that PLO leader Yasser Arafat wrote to his government requesting arms during the Israeli invasion. Members of the government discussed the request at a late-night meeting with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and at four o'clock the next morning, contacted the Soviet ambassador to Algeria to give him a cheque for \$20 million. Dr. Ibrahim told the paper. The Soviet Union flew light arms into Damascus, which reached the war front a few days later, he added.

Iran attacks French arms deal with Iraq

LONDON (R) — Iran's parliamentary speaker has attacked France over reports that it has signed an arms-for-oil deal with Iraq and accused the French of trying to disrupt the security of the Gulf. Reports of an arms deal between France and Iraq followed a visit to Paris two weeks ago by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tareq Aziz. Mr. Aziz said in Paris that France had agreed to increase its oil purchases from Iraq and to take measures to help the Iraqis buy arms for the war with Iran. In his speech Monday, Hojatolislam Rafsanjani accused France of giving support to fugitive Iranian officers whose views were far from the professed Socialism of President Francois Mitterrand's government.

Snow hits again

Due to the weather conditions, today's *Jordan Times* is published in six pages only.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورдан تايمز يومي سياسى مستقل ناشرة مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الرأي"



Mine injures Israeli soldier

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli soldier was slightly injured when a water tanker he was driving ran over a land mine at a police checkpoint north east of Tel Aviv Tuesday, police said. It was not clear whether the mine had been planted recently or had been buried by Jordanian forces before the 1967 Middle East war. Police detained about 40 Arabs for questioning after the incident on a road between the occupied West Bank and the town of Kfar Saba, 16 kilometres from here.

Saddam Hussein in Riyadh unexpectedly

Iraq, Syria said near reconciliation

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq discussed the Iraq-Iran war in Riyadh Tuesday, the official Saudi Press Agency reported.

It said they also discussed the situation in the Arab World as well as bilateral relations.

The official Qatar News Agency in a dispatch from Riyadh said it understood that Saudi efforts to reconcile Iraq and Syria had achieved positive results which would be announced soon.

Iraq and Syria are ruled by rival factions of the Arab Baath Party and their political enmity has been aggravated by Syria's support of Iran in the 28-month-old Gulf war.

The meeting took place immediately after President Hus-

sein arrived unexpectedly in the Saudi capital.

His visit followed renewed diplomatic activity, also involving Algeria, aimed at ending the conflict which has been causing concern to the Gulf countries.

The meeting was attended by the commander of the paramilitary national guard, Crown Prince Abdullah, who returned home Tuesday after visits to Iraq and Syria during which he met President Hussein and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

Earlier Tuesday, Saudi Minister of State Sheikh Mohammad

Ibrahim Massoud returned to Riyadh after delivering a message from King Fahd to Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

The message was believed to be related to the Gulf war.

In Stockholm this week, Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim discussed the war with Olof Palme, Swedish prime minister and former United Nations mediator in the conflict. Mr. Ibrahim also sent his under-secretary to deliver messages to the foreign ministers of all Gulf countries, including Iran.

The Gulf Arabs are hopeful that Algeria, which has friendly relations with Iran, may be able to achieve a diplomatic breakthrough in the conflict.

Previous mediation efforts by the United Nations, the Organisation of Islamic Conference and the Non-Aligned Movement have failed.



AMMAN TURNS WHITE AGAIN

Snow fell heavily in Amman the suburbs, and other parts of the country Tuesday and cold depression conditions are expected to continue until a low-pressure air mass, which is centred above Jordan, moves to the east, the weather bureau said. The snowfall started early Tuesday morning and by afternoon it was almost continuous. The weather

bureau registered a minimum temperature of 1 degree Centigrade in the morning. Some country roads were closed towards late evening and most of Amman streets remained passable, and the snowfall is expected to continue until midday Wednesday, when the low pressure air mass would have moved away, the weather bureau said. (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Fahd calls for Arab unity

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has called for Arab unity in future moves to bring a just and lasting peace to the Middle East, the official Saudi Press Agency said Monday night.

The Saudi monarch said time was an important factor in uniting Arab ranks against what he called Israeli expansionist plans at the expense of the Arab World.

King Fahd, speaking at a cabinet meeting in Riyadh, said Saudi Arabia had always tried to settle Arab differences.

He also reiterated Saudi support for the Palestinian people and their rights and said an Arab League mission which visited Moscow, Washington, Peking and Paris to explain an Arab peace plan for the Middle East had an important role to play.

The Arab plan, adopted last September at an Arab Summit in Fez, Morocco, called for an independent Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. King Fahd's statements followed a visit to Saudi Arabia by King Hussein.

10 Israeli Druze soldiers jailed

Reagan, Nakasone start talks

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone met privately at the White House Tuesday for their first formal talks on the increasingly strained trade and defence ties between Tokyo and Washington.

U.S. businessmen and labour unions have demanded help from Mr. Reagan in controlling Japanese imports. But Japanese sources said Mr. Nakasone, who arrived Monday on his first official visit to

the United States since taking office last November, had brought no dramatic offers.

He was expected to brief Mr. Reagan and other top U.S. officials on a series of trade and defence measures taken before he left Tokyo, but he would have to point out that staunch opposition from powerful political groups at home had kept him from providing any major new concessions, the sources said.

Relations between Tokyo and

Washington have also been strained by the Reagan administration's belief that Japan is not spending enough on defence.

On Monday Mr. Reagan met leading U.S. business and labour representatives, including the head of the hard-pressed United Auto Workers (UAW) Union.

Douglas Fraser, who complained that the U.S.-Japan trade relationship was "discriminatory, unfair and unequal."

Relations between Tokyo and

Gromyko calls for U.S. flexibility at Geneva talks

BONN (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Tuesday strongly criticised U.S. negotiating positions at nuclear disarmament talks in Geneva and called on Washington to show more flexibility.

Speaking at a press conference after talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn, he said Moscow would never accept the U.S. demand that it scrap all its land-based medium-range missiles.

"No, that is ruled out. We will in no case accept this zero option," he said.

The foreign minister said that Moscow's Geneva negotiators must take into account French and British land and sea-based missiles since both countries belonged to the Western Alliance and their weapons could strike Soviet

targets.

"People would regard us as rather odd if we closed our eyes and said 'no, we don't want to see them,'" he said.

Mr. Gromyko arrived in Bonn on Sunday amid West Germany's impassioned election campaign debate over NATO plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Germany later this year. The NATO proposals have played a major role in Mr. Gromyko's two days of talks.

The Soviet minister rejected U.S. demands that the Kremlin scrap its SS-18 strategic rockets.

Washington had agreed to allow Moscow to weapons in the 1970s as a counter-balance to U.S. forward-based strategic air forces in Europe, according to Mr. Gromyko.

Thai hijackers free all 7 hostages before escaping

BANGKOK (R) — Three armed hijackers of a Thai domestic aircraft Tuesday set free all seven hostages at an airport in northern Thailand and escaped in a commandeered police truck, officials said.

The hijackers, believed to be followers of an opium warlord, had taken over the aircraft on a short domestic flight. They threatened to blow it up if they were not paid a ransom and to take a helicopter.

Officials in Bangkok said they might be followers of opium warlord Chang Chee-Fu, alias Khun Sa, who dominates the illegal narcotics traffic in the infamous golden triangle.

Thai forces have skirmished with troops from Khun Sa's Burma-based Shan United Army (SUA) in recent months in a drive to destroy his distribution network across northwestern Thailand.

A year ago Thai troops launched a surprise assault on his base in Chiang Rai province and pushed his army back to Burma.

The hijackers wanted to be flown in the direction of Chiang Rai province near the Burmese border but did not give a specific destination.

They let an earlier deadline pass in exchange for a radio, food and water. Thai authorities said there had been 11 passengers, including the hijackers, on the plane when it left Lampang. None of them was

jumped clear of the plane soon after landing. One passenger also escaped.

A government spokesman in Bangkok, quoting officials in Chiang Mai, said the three hijackers did not look like Kamputcheans and their identity was doubted.

Officials in Bangkok said they might be followers of opium warlord Chang Chee-Fu, alias Khun Sa, who dominates the illegal narcotics traffic in the infamous golden triangle.

They threatened to blow it up if they were not paid a ransom and to take a helicopter.

A spokesman for Fiat, Italy's biggest car producer, said less than

Commission clears Thatcher on Falklands crisis

LONDON (R) — The British government could not have prevented or foreseen last year's Argentine seizure of the Falkland Islands, an official inquiry into the war's origins found Tuesday.

The report of the six-month-long inquiry into last year's conflict concluded that it would not be justified in blaming or criticising the government for Argentina's decision to take military action.

The findings of the commission were given to parliament by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Tuesday simultaneously with publication of the report.

The inquiry was set up to establish how Britain came to be caught off guard when Argentine forces landed on the South Atlantic Islands on April 2 in what then

officials on March 31 that Argentina had set April 2 as the day and time for action.

The commission was satisfied the British embassy in Buenos Aires did not send a message to London predicting the day of the military action, as had been suggested in Britain.

It said no clear intelligence about the Argentine invasion was received from American sources before it took place, by satellite or otherwise.

First reactions of political commentators to the Frank report were mixed. The British embassy in Buenos Aires did not send a message to London predicting the day of the military action, as had been suggested in Britain.

It said no clear intelligence about the Argentine invasion was received from American sources before it took place, by satellite or otherwise.

The British embassy in Buenos Aires did not send a message to London predicting the day of the military action, as had been suggested in Britain.

It said no clear intelligence about the Argentine invasion was received from American sources before it took place, by satellite or otherwise.

The British embassy in Buenos Aires did not send a message to London predicting the day of the military action, as had been suggested in Britain.

It said no clear intelligence about the Argentine invasion was received from American sources before it took place, by satellite or otherwise.

The British embassy in Buenos Aires did not send a message to London predicting the day of the military action, as had been suggested in Britain.

It said no clear intelligence about the Argentine invasion was received from American sources before it took place, by satellite or otherwise.

The British embassy in Buenos Aires did not send a message to London predicting the day of the military action, as had been suggested in Britain.

It said no clear intelligence about the Argentine invasion was received from American sources before it took place, by satellite or otherwise.

The British embassy in Buenos Aires did not send a message to London predicting the day of the military action, as had been suggested in Britain.

It said no clear intelligence about the Argentine invasion was received from American sources before it took place, by satellite or otherwise.

The British embassy in Buenos Aires did not send a message to London predicting the day of the military action, as had been suggested in Britain.

It said no clear intelligence about the Argentine invasion was received from American sources before it took place, by satellite or otherwise.

The British embassy in Buenos Aires did not send a message to London predicting the day of the military action, as had been suggested in Britain.

It said no clear intelligence about the Argentine invasion was received from American sources before it took place, by satellite or otherwise.

The British embassy in Buenos Aires did not send a message to London predicting the day of the military action, as had been suggested in Britain.

It said no clear intelligence about the Argentine invasion was received from American sources before it took place, by satellite or otherwise.

The British embassy in Buenos Aires did not send a message to London predicting the day of the military action, as had been suggested in Britain.

It said no clear intelligence about the Argentine invasion was received from American sources before it took place, by satellite or otherwise.

The British embassy in Buenos Aires did not send a message to London predicting the day of the military action, as had been suggested in Britain.

It said no clear intelligence about the Argentine invasion was received from American sources before it took place, by satellite or otherwise.

The British embassy in Buenos Aires did not send a message to London predicting the day of the military action, as had been suggested in Britain.

It said no clear intelligence about the Argentine invasion was received from American sources before it took place, by satellite or otherwise.

The British embassy in Buenos Aires did not send a message to London predicting the day of the military action, as had been suggested in Britain.

It said no clear intelligence about the Argentine invasion was received from American sources before it took place, by satellite or otherwise.

The British embassy in Buenos Aires did not send a message to London predicting the day of the military action, as had been suggested in Britain.

It said no clear intelligence about the Argentine invasion was received from American sources before it took place, by satellite or otherwise.

The British embassy in Buenos Aires did not send a message to London predicting the day of the military action, as had been suggested in Britain.

It said no clear intelligence about the Argentine invasion was received from American sources before it took place, by satellite or otherwise.

Committee prepares to curb 'special sales'

AMMAN (Petra) — Aoy business establishment, while announcing reduction sales, should allow a minimum discount of 20 per cent, according to a draft law prepared by a special committee.

The committee, entrusted with the task of preparing the draft law to prevent business establishments from exploiting consumers by announcing exaggerated reductions sales, also proposes only two periods for such special sales.

The first period begins Aug. 15 and ends Sept. 15 and the second begins Jan. 15 and ends March 15, according to the committee's recommendations.

The recommendations, submitted Monday to the Ministry of Industry and Trade stipulate that the retailers may be allowed to announce the sale and exhibit the products 15 days before the beginning of the above two periods.

Experiences of other countries in such affairs were taken into consideration while preparing the recommendations, a ministry spokesman said.

The recommendations will now be forwarded to the legal adviser of the ministry for formulating the draft law, the spokesman said.

Thunderbolt hits microwave station

AMMAN (Petra) — Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director-General Mohammad Shahid Isma'il said Tuesday that a thunderbolt struck a TCC microwave station in Al Ghafraneh in the Karak area.

Considerable damage was caused to a high-tension power line which supplies distribution centres of the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA), Mr. Ismail said.

He went on to say that preliminary reports indicate that the damage disrupted the distribution network of the microwave station.

He added that the corporation's technical teams, in cooperation with the JEA, are working to repair the damage as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, Education Ministry Under-Secretary Abdul Latif Arabyat said that, in view of the current weather conditions, the directors of education in various governorates will decide whether or not schools function on Wednesday.

The first period begins Aug. 15 and ends Sept. 15 and the second begins Jan. 15 and ends March 15, according to the committee's recommendations.

The recommendations, submitted Monday to the Ministry of Industry and Trade stipulate that the retailers may be allowed to announce the sale and exhibit the products 15 days before the beginning of the above two periods.

Experiences of other countries in such affairs were taken into consideration while preparing the recommendations, a ministry spokesman said.

The recommendations will now be forwarded to the legal adviser of the ministry for formulating the draft law, the spokesman said.

Talhouni receives delegation of Soviet friendship societies

AMMAN (Petra) — Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Talhouni Tuesday received a Soviet delegation representing the federation of Soviet societies for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries.

During the meeting with the delegation, headed by Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Society President Alexei Safanov, Mr. Talhouni reviewed the Middle East situation and emphasised the urgency of finding a comprehensive and just solution to the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Talhouni and the delegation members also discussed parliamentary relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union and cooperation in international affairs.

Gulf delegation starts talks with CAEU team

AMMAN (Petra) — Talks between delegations representing the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) and the Gulf Organization for Industrial Cooperation (GOIC) started here Tuesday.

CAEU Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Affairs Mohammad Al Sharif, who made a speech at the opening of the talks, outlined the goals and achievements of the Arab Economic Unity Agreement. He pointed out various fields of activity in Arab coordination in economic affairs where the CEAU and GOIC can cooperate.

In reply, GOIC Assistant Secretary-General Nasif Dabdab expressed appreciation of the efforts exerted by the CEAU General Secretariat in coordinating cooperation among Arab countries. He said the Gulf organization hopes to reach significant results of the talks with the CEAU and improve cooperation between the two organizations.

Thirty-eight-year-old Jordanian seeks employment

Academic qualifications: Diploma in banking studies (Central Bank of Jordan, 1976)

Practical experience: Eighteen years in banking in various sections. Most of the time as chief of the section and in general management. Has also served as branch manager.

Two years experience as the manager of a contracting and construction company. Well-versed in local market conditions and public relations.

Prefers to work in any company in public relations.

Salary expected: Not less than JD 500 per month.

Please call: 816314 or write P.O. Box 331, Amman.



STUCK UP IN SNOW: Some drivers had to abandon their cars and took to other

means of transportation as a heavy snowfall disrupted normal life in Jordan, on Tuesday (Photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

19 firms, Dutch bank and Greek ship blacklisted

AMMAN (Petra) — Finance Minister Salem Masa'deh Tuesday issued a statement blacklisting 19 foreign firms, a Dutch bank and Greek cargo vessel for violating regulations governing the Arab boycott of Israel.

Mr. Masa'deh said that letters of credit issued in favour of the firms, which include seven from the United Kingdom, four each from the United States and India, and one each from New Zealand, Belgium, Italy and West Germany should be revoked.

Mr. Masa'deh also recommended that the boycott be lifted against a French bank, three companies—a Japanese, an American and a Maltese—which have adhered to regulations governing the Arab boycott of Israel.

In reply, GOIC Assistant Secretary-General Nasif Dabdab expressed appreciation of the efforts exerted by the CEAU General Secretariat in coordinating cooperation among Arab countries.

He said the Gulf organization hopes to reach significant results of the talks with the CEAU and improve cooperation between the two organizations.

World Bank lends \$17m for Zarqa, Russeifa projects

WASHINGTON (Petra) — Jordan and the World Bank Monday signed an agreement under which the bank will lend \$17 million (JD 6.1 million) to cover the expenses of completing water and sewerage projects for Zarqa and Russeifa.

The agreement was signed here by the Jordanian ambassador to the U.S., Abdul Hadi Al Majali, on behalf of Jordan, and the World Bank's acting manager for the Middle East and North Africa signed for the bank.

Zarqa Civil Defence Directorate plans courses for schoolteachers

ZARQA (Petra) — The Zarqa District Civil Defence Directorate plans to hold a course for teachers under its jurisdiction at the end of second term. Participants in the course will receive training on rescue operations, first aid and public safety.

A similar course was recently concluded in Zarqa, with 54 teachers participating in the course.

The courses are part of an annual cooperation programme between the Ministry of Education and the Civil Defence Directorate with the aim of having a civil defence committee in every school supervised by a trained team.

The Zarqa District Civil Defence Committee, headed by the district officer, has decided to hold training courses for all government employees. Each course will last one week, with two classes every day.

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Deluxe apartment consists of three bedrooms, two salons, two bathrooms, two verandas. With garage and telephone. Shmeisani, behind the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

Call: Tel. 666912 from 8 a.m.-1 p.m. or 814961 from 2-6 p.m.

JPMC delegation returns after talks in 3 countries

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian delegation representing the Jordanian Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) returned to Amman Monday after a 10-day visit to Turkey, Indonesia and Malaysia.

The delegation, which included JPMC Director-General Ali Al Nsour, Trade and Industry Ministry Under-Secretary and member of the company's board of directors Mohammad Saleh Al Horani and JPMC Sales Director Mohammad Banu Hani, held talks with officials of the countries it visited.

ited possibilities of exporting Jordanian phosphates to them.

Mr. Horani said that contracts were concluded with state-owned fertilizer companies in these countries under which 700,000 tonnes of Jordanian phosphates will be exported. He added that Turkey will import a major share of this quantity.

Mr. Horani also said that he held talks with senior industry and trade ministry officials of these countries on ways to strengthen cooperation in economic affairs.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Nuseibeh transferred from U.N.

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet has decided to transfer Jordan's permanent representative to the United Nations, Hazem Nuseibeh, and the ambassador to Switzerland, Abdullah Salah, to the Foreign Ministry headquarters in Amman, the Al Ra'i newspaper reported Tuesday.

Suheimat confers with Canadian envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Transport Minister Ali Suheimat Tuesday received Canadian Ambassador to Jordan Keith Maclellan and discussed bilateral relations between the two countries in transport.

Bank deposits increase in October

AMMAN (Petra) — Bank deposits in Jordan last October increased by JD 26,623,000 compared to the previous month, statistical bulletin issued Tuesday by the Central Bank of Jordan said. The total amount of deposits in commercial banks in October 1982 reached JD 1,122,093,000 compared to JD 1,095,470 in September 1982, the bulletin said. The value of currency issued by the Central Bank last September totalled JD 9,936,738, Central Bank officials said. The value of money issued by the bank up to the end of that month totalled JD 509,383,164 compared to JD 499,446,426 in August, the officials said.

Madaba discusses public health situation

MADABA (Petra) — The Madaba District Public Safety Committee met Tuesday under the chairmanship of District Officer Jamal Al Monani and discussed a number of topics related to drinking water, garbage, foodstuffs, traffic accidents, and preparations to cope with emergencies resulting from rains and snowfall. Mr. Monani said the inspection of shops will continue to ensure that the foodstuffs they sell are fit for human consumption. He added that the committee will also continue to check that the drinking water available to the area's residents is made sure that it is not polluted.

FURNISHED DE LUXE VILLA FOR RENT

Consists of 3 bedrooms, living room, salon, dining room and modern kitchen. Supplied with central heating, telephone, garage, a garden and two balconies. The Housing of Doctors of University of Jordan.

Please contact: 841936

Chalet Suisse Shepherd Hotel

is now serving

Fondue Bourguignonne

Fly with

PIA
Pakistan International Airlines

to Abu Dhabi & Karachi from Amman Effective April 1, 1982 Every Wednesday at 08:45 a.m. in addition to direct flight to Colombo & Bombay from Karachi

General Sales Agents JORDAN INTERNATIONAL FOR TRAVEL AND TOURISM King Hussein St. Tel: 266661

Making friends, doing business.....

Amra Hotel
at 6th Circle Amman
FORUM HOTELS

JP 1125 150

Presidential aide in literary scandal

By Mary Ellen Berton

Reuter

PARIS — A top aide to President Francois Mitterrand has become embroiled in a new literary scandal with newspapers of both the right and left accusing him of plagiarism in a recent book on clocks and time.

The aide, Jacques Attali, 39, is one of the leading literary figures to be admitted to France's inner circle of power. So far, he has tried to remain aloof from a hall of charges from fellow writers that he insulted the writing profession through intellectual dishonesty.

In the most recent development in the affair, the man behind the accusations has called for his resignation.

The story began last December when a new literary magazine, Tel, accused Mr. Attali of lifting passages from a work by German writer Ernst Juenger for his latest book, "Histoires du Temps" (Histories of Time).

The book, hailed as a brilliant work when it appeared in November, recounts man's efforts to master nature and his fellow man through his evolving conceptions of time in ancient history, the Renaissance, the industrial revolution and the modern era.

Confronted with the charge that he had neglected to include quotation marks around certain passages, Mr. Attali noted that he had cited Juenger in his bibliography and rapidly set about producing a second, rectified edition of the bestseller.

But both the second and a third printing of the book failed to dispel the charges.

The press, in increasingly violent articles, pointed out new instances of alleged plagiarism, misattribution of quotes by Marx and Voltaire, and three full pages lifted from German historian Jacob Burckhardt's "Essay on the Italian Renaissance."

Over the past few days, it emerged that the person who tipped the press to the passages in question was Jean Edern Hallier.

Motive: revenge

In a article published by the newspaper Le Quotidien de Paris this week, Mr. Hallier unabashedly explained that he had implicated Mr. Attali in revenge for having failed to obtain sufficient recognition by the Socialists.

Mr. Hallier said he had personally lent Mr. Attali, his former friend, the Juenger book from which the passages were alleged to

have been lifted.

Published reports have said the 46-year-old journalist, editor and author has tried unsuccessfully to obtain a government position since the Socialist administration came to power in 1981.

"The counterfeiter is in power," he wrote in the article which said he should replace Mr. Attali in his government post.

While avoiding positions as extreme as those of Mr. Hallier, newspapers across the political spectrum have joined the fray.

The leftist daily Liberation accused Mr. Attali of outrageous negligence, while the Socialism-leaning Le Matin placed the blame on carelessness by the editor.

The publisher of "Histoires de Temps," Editions Fayard, dismissed the charges, attributing the errors to technical difficulties and to Mr. Attali's heavy schedule as President Mitterrand's personal advisor.

Mr. Attali, author of nine books, a history scholar and something of a Renaissance man, has maintained his activities as university professor, accomplished musician and amateur sportsman on top of his role at the Elysee Palace.

One of his hobbies is collecting old clocks and watches, which he

has said inspired him to write the book on time.

In a recently published interview, he said he spends from four a.m. to seven a.m. each day on his writing before tackling his presidential duties. These require him to work out strategy on problems ranging from economic and social reforms to the preparation of international summits.

An energetic man of North African origin, Mr. Attali has recently become familiar to the press as Mr. Mitterrand's chief spokesman.

While not a Socialist Party member himself, he has been close to Mr. Mitterrand, also a writer, since 1974.

Since taking over as the president's closest adviser in the aftermath of the 1981 Socialist victory, he has presented the image of an efficient, hardworking technocrat.

Certain commentators have attributed the venom of the recent attacks to jealousy by fellow authors over his meteoric rise in politics.

Mr. Attali is in any case, not alone in having to fend off such criticism. With this controversy, he joins an eminent company of public figures implicated in literary rows of recent years.

Jean-Pierre: A stark symbol of poverty and despair

By Donald Forbes

Reuter

PARIS — Amid the opulence of Paris, Jean-Pierre is a stark symbol of poverty and despair.

Homeless, penniless and jobless, he flaunts rather than conceal his misery. Each day, he crouches for several hours in the street with his head bowed, a cupped hand outstretched and a placard at his feet.

It says: "J'ai faim." (I am hungry).

There are scores of men like Jean-Pierre, a brotherhood of unfortunates who by accident, bad luck or inability to cope are cut off from the wealth of society.

Not to be confused with the traditional Paris clochards, those tramps who live an underground existence by choice, such men are members of what has become known as "the new poor."

Ironically, the name was coined by the Soviet news agency TASS which reported from Paris that the number of poor was so high that the French Salvation Army was distributing soup in the streets.

The report jolted public recognition of the scale of the prob-

lem.

Because of the inundation of its stations by dropouts seeking warmth, the Paris metro has cooperated with the government in creating almost 400 temporary winter beds for the homeless.

The number of homeless in Paris has risen from 5,000 to 8,000 since 1976 with the bulk of the increase occurring since 1980. A primary cause has been worsening unemployment now standing at two million nationwide.

The new poor also include illegal immigrants, released prisoners who have never managed to resume a stable life, the uneducated and sometimes the slightly mad.

YOUTHFUL TRAMPS

They are getting younger. While many traditional clochards are middle aged or elderly, more than a third of the street people known to Bapsa, the police department responsible for them, are under 30.

The story of Jean-Pierre, a tall, dishevelled 30-year-old, who declined to give his real name, is

quite typical. He tells it with an air of disbelief, bewildered by the rapidity of his descent. Four months ago, he had a job, a home and a seemingly secure future.

The fatal moment was the closure of small factory in eastern France where he worked as a storeman.

Jean-Pierre decided to try to find work in Paris. He arrived with \$300 and set up base in a small hotel.

Within four weeks, he was broke and on the streets.

"I realize now that I started out with too many illusions," he said. "I would get up early, buy the newspapers for the jobs vacant advertisements and then start telephoning.

"The reply was always the same: that I wasn't what they were looking for."

Things became rough for Jean-Pierre with the onset of winter and he crossed another frontier by starting to beg.

"When you are sufficiently desperate, the difficulties melt away. You give less of a damn what people think."

Such men are an increasingly common sight, sitting cross-legged and motionless in front of luxury food shops and jewellers in the richest parts of Paris.

Their presence is a disturbing contrast with the sleekness of the French capital which visitors from the provinces say they find particularly striking.

Relations between the new poor and the clochards are uneasy and sometimes violent.

Michel, who chose a vagabond existence, used to live around the Montparnasse station and says he was driven out by aggressive young dropouts.

"The station has become too dangerous," he told one journalist. "There are some very nasty gangs there. They are always fighting or thriving and they steal from us."

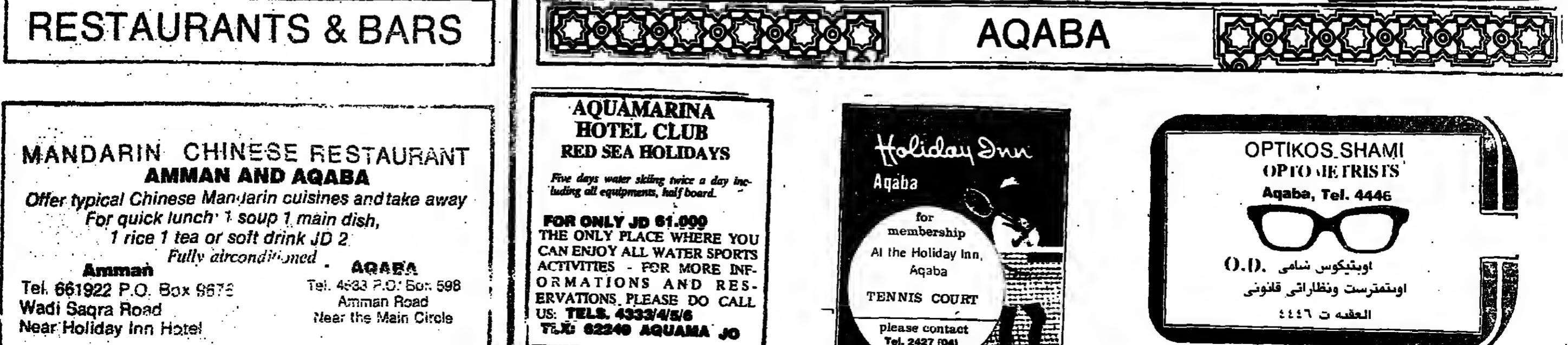
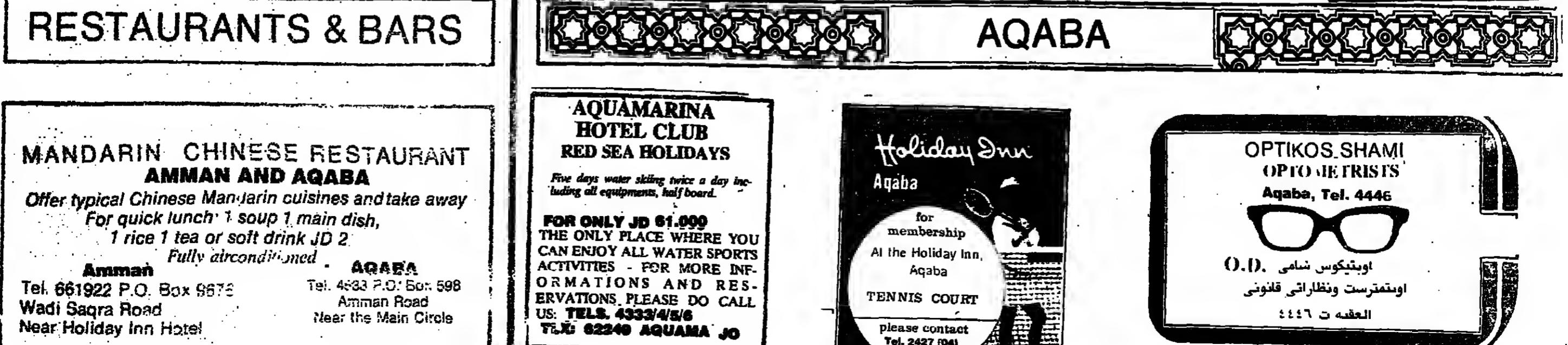
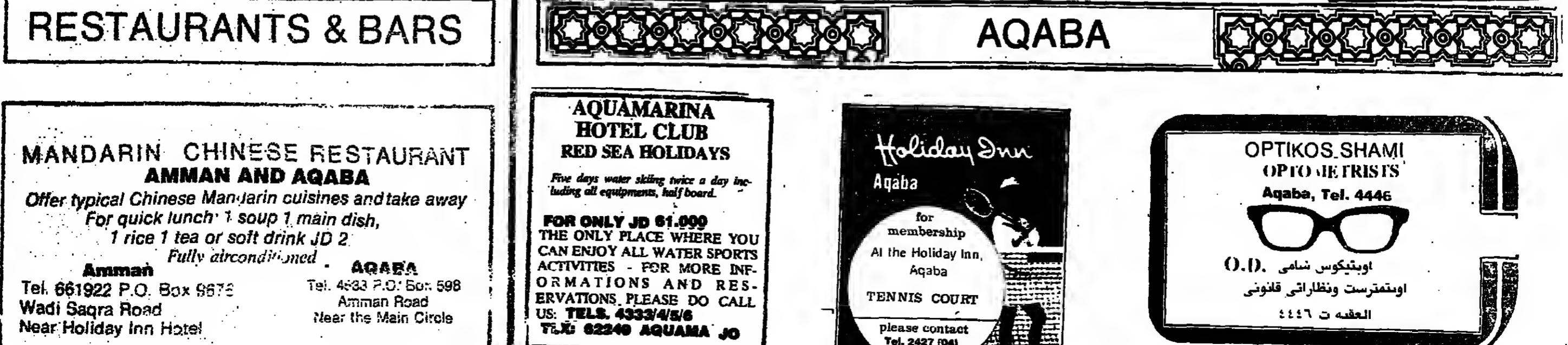
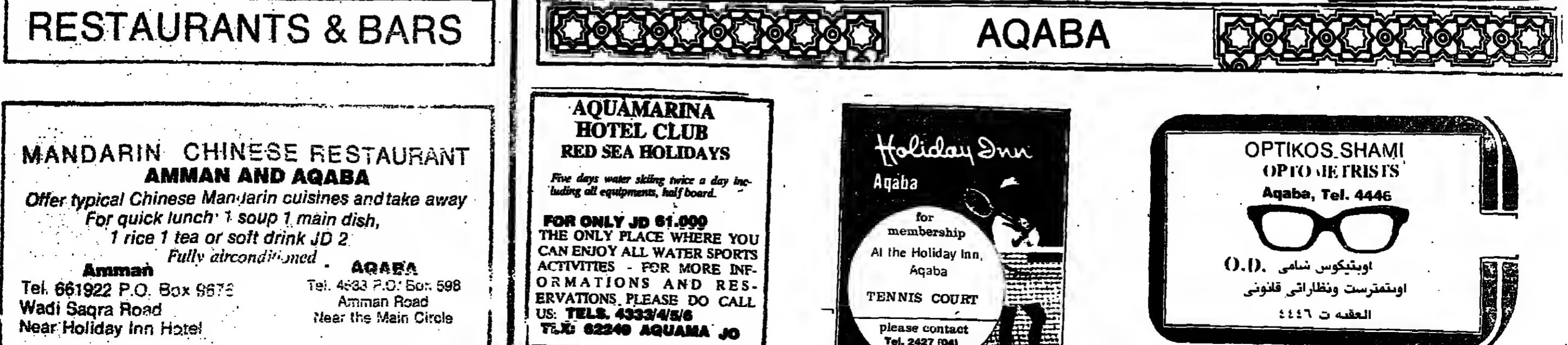
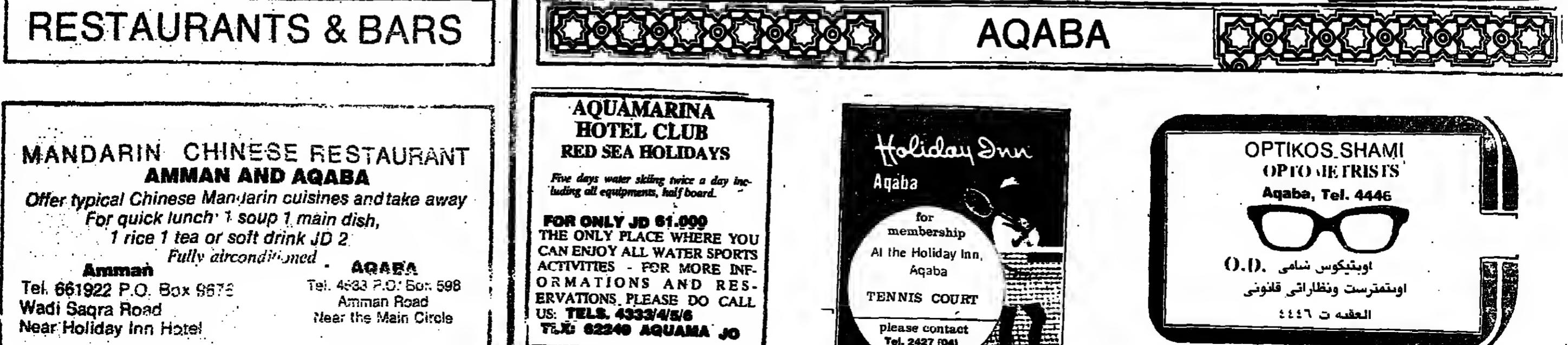
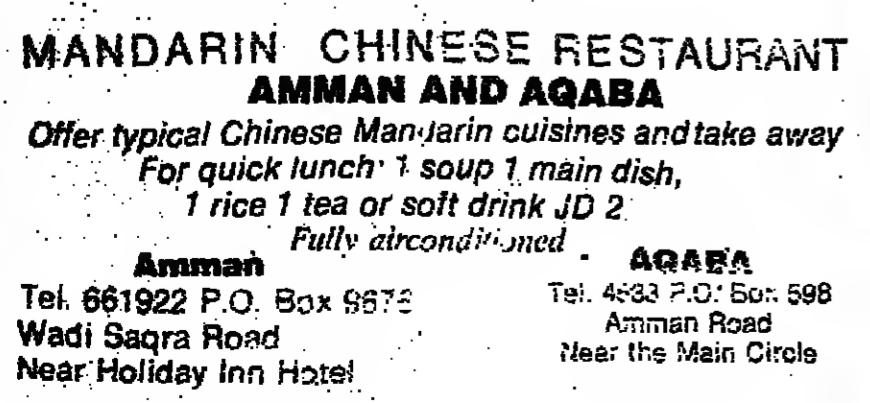
Although Jean-Pierre and many like him are gentle people overtaken by catastrophe and lacking the initiative to rescue themselves, Lucien Rochefort of Bapsa said others among the younger homeless did not accept their plight.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

HOTELS



RESTAURANTS & BARS



Jordan Times

Editor-in-Chief: MOHAMMAD AHMAD
Managing Editor: GADDESS MANSOUR
Assistant Managing Editor: ABDUL KHOURI
Editorial and advertising offices: Jordan Press Foundation
P.O. Box 5716, Amman, Jordan
Telephone: 06520 3000
2100 AL-KAFIR
JORDAN, Amman, Jordan
The Jordan Times is published four times a week. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Missiles with 3 sides

ACCORDING to U.S. intelligence officials, the principal Soviet air-defence missile, the SA-5, is now deployed near Damascus and Homs, putting most of Israeli air space within Syrian range. The presence of the new missiles is bound to complicate the ability of Israel to defend itself, the American officials noted.

Earlier this month, the Israeli government said that SA-5 sites had already been prepared in Syria, drawing a torrent of uneasy questions from the press and politicians as to the wisdom of invading Lebanon when the result was bigger threat to Israel's security from Syria proper than that posed by the Palestinian resistance and Syrian forces in Lebanon.

Clearly, there are two sides to the American and Israeli accounts of the newly-introduced missiles. On the one hand, there is the Begin-Sharon establishment which would like to see the option of military confrontation with the Arabs always open. And there is the new American strategy of exposing to the Israeli public, subtly but surely, the dangerous policies of the Israeli government.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS
Al Ra'i: Attempts to split PLO unpatriotic

Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat said in an interview with the Al Ahram Economic newspaper that certain Arab regimes are trying to divide the Palestinians and to impose their influence on the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). He also stated that these regimes are seeking to prevent the PLO from political and diplomatic action, particularly as regards coordination between the PLO, Jordan and Egypt.

What Mr. Arafat clearly meant was a criticism and rejection of the non-patriotic attempts and practices aimed at influencing Palestinian decisions and making them subject to the short-sighted interests of the regimes in question. These attempts also aim to prevent the building of a unified Arab rank among Jordan, the PLO and the rest of the Arab countries.

Strangely enough, these attempts are being made at a time when the Arab Nation needs both to unify its ranks, and to act to save the Palestinian lands usurped by Israel. Consequently, there can be no excuse for such interference in Palestinian affairs by any Arab state.

The PLO has emphasised more than once that it acts according to the interests of the Palestinian people and to its commitment to pan-Arabism. The

pace of events connected with the Arab-Israeli dispute is moving so fast these days that one rarely has the chance to step back and assess broader trends. It is important that such an exercise be performed regularly, lest we fall into the trap of confusing form with substance.

Much has happened during the past six months, since the combination of American arms and money and Israeli soldiers summarily put to rest the fiction of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity, along with the lives of many thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians. The most significant aftermath of the invasion and occupation of Lebanon by the Israeli-American combine has been the "sense of urgency" that has been injected into the Arab-Israeli peace-making picture by the Reagan initiative of Sept. 1.

Whether or not the urgency is warranted will only be determined by history itself. But it is clear that the onus of urgency falls, in the first instance, upon Jordan and the Palestinians — not because divine law or natural imperatives so dictate, but rather because the political leadership of the United States has decided to put Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on the spot, if not in the hot seat.

The accelerated pace of the Jordanian-Palestinian discussions, both on short-term tactical matters relating to the mechanics of the negotiating pro-

cess and long-term strategic objectives related to ultimate association of some sort between Palestinian and Jordanian political units on both sides of the river, has moved ahead very quickly in obvious response to the latest events in the region. The nature of the political process now taking place both among the Arabs (the PLO and Jordan most importantly) and between the Arabs and the United States needs some deeper analysis and evaluation. Is our approach reasonable? Who is calling the shots? Is this the way to peace?

These are, as people on all sides are prone to remind us these days, matters of destiny, and on the destiny front it would appear that the Americans and the Israelis have done considerably better than the Arabs during the past three or four decades. Nevertheless, destiny is not too strong a word in which to envelop the current situation, and for this reason it is imperative that the public debate of these matters be considerably broadened, especially in the Arab World.

It seems to me that the entire range of developments now taking place is slightly flawed by one factor — the fact that America-Israel acts, and the Arabs respond, or, as usually happens, the Arabs don't respond. If we step back from the day-to-day arena and ponder the broader picture of the past six months, we see that we are involved in something that closely resembles an American daytime

quiz show.

The United States is the master of ceremonies, laying down the rules of the game and handing out prizes to the contestants. When America pushes the button that unleashes or at least does not prevent an invasion-occupation, America-Israel then invade and occupy Lebanon, the American president declares we have a new "opportunity" for peace, an American initiative is launched, and the Arab World reacts by walking in paths delineated by the same people who controlled the invasion-occupation button and provided the guns in the first place.

This has the unfortunate effect of making the Arabs look like week, passive participants in a quiz game they don't really understand or control, but can't stop playing. I think the time is right to reverse this situation and start pushing some buttons of our own. More specifically, we should get the monkey off our backs and not allow ourselves to remain in a situation in which our peaceful intentions are judged according to the standards and criteria of the American political establishment that has proved to be, for most of the past three or four decades, our enemy's armour and lifeline.

The pressure that is being placed on Jordan and the PLO to "join the peace process" is wholly artificial insofar as it emanates from a political culture in the United States that has made a specialty of providing Israel with

money, arms and solace to kill and occupy Arabs for nearly four decades.

This fact, however, does not deny the parallel reality that Jordan and the PLO are deeply interested in and committed to a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. It would be appropriate now to reverse the tables and put the monkey on the back of the United States and Israel, by a joint Jordanian-PLO declaration of our terms for peace and our unequivocal desire for a genuine and durable peace agreement that would be based on the coexistence of the states of Jordan, Palestine and Israel in the territory that was mandated to Great Britain some 60 years ago and has not had a quiet moment ever since.

Our terms for peace are clear, but have been enunciated in more cryptic terms in a whole series of declarations in recent years, including most notably the Baghdad and Fez summits, the Palestine National Council resolutions and the declarations of King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. It would be appropriate for Jordan and the PLO now jointly to clarify our terms for peace and thus put the onus of peace-making on the Americans and the Israelis.

Jordan and the PLO are being subjected to show business pressures and expectations that are not in line with the reality of the peace-making intentions of all concerned. If the American government increases aid to Israel in the wake of the events of 1982, why are Jordan and the PLO the ones who are asked to make a big step for peace? The artificially present situation is astounding. It would be a neat trick if Jordan and the PLO jointly to turn it around on the United States and Israel. It could be done with sacrifice either one's principle or political positions.

A conditional declaration of peace and coexistence with Israel by Jordan and the PLO would be politically realistic. It should simply put into plain, clear words or willingness to live in peace with a Israeli state whose final border would be negotiated with Jordan and the Palestinians, represented by the PLO or by anyone else by the PLO — but only in the condition that Israel and the United States enter into the negotiations on the basis of achieving a coalition and a process of national self-determination for the Palestinians.

Such a declaration would be nothing new. We have said it much many times, but always using cryptic, vague terminology. Some precision now would take away from the Americans and the Israelis the excuse they have to apply fake pressures on Jordan and the PLO in the name of our table. It's time we started pushing our own buttons and asking other to respond to our impulses for peace.

Pass the monkey

By Rami G. Khouri

Growing pains of a country scarred by war or something more serious

Zimbabwe: The strains begin to tell

By Michael Holman

It is almost as if a nightmare is returning to Zimbabwe, nearly three years to the day after a formal ceasefire came into effect, ending the country's seven-year guerrilla war and in turn leading to independence elections.

The recent brutal killings in Matabeleland highlight the insecurity in the south: a crude form of fuel rationing has been reintroduced to cope with a dire petrol shortage; the draconian security laws inherited from Mr. Ian Smith, the former prime minister, are applied so forcefully that indemnity legislation has had to be reintroduced to protect members of the security forces from prosecutions; and the ruling Zanu-PF of Mr. Robert Mugabe exerts its authority over the media with almost as much rigour as the former Rhodesian Front of Mr. Smith.

The recent brutal killings in Matabeleland highlight the insecurity in the south: a crude form of fuel rationing has been reintroduced to cope with a dire petrol shortage; the draconian security laws inherited from Mr. Ian Smith, the former prime minister, are applied so forcefully that indemnity legislation has had to be reintroduced to protect members of the security forces from prosecutions; and the ruling Zanu-PF of Mr. Robert Mugabe exerts its authority over the media with almost as much rigour as the former Rhodesian Front of Mr. Smith.

The morale of the dwindling white community — whose skills remain vital to the economy — is falling, while tensions between the Ndebele-based Zanu party of Mr. Joshua Nkomo and the Shona-based Zanu-PF of Mr. Mugabe are heightening. Potential foreign investors look on askance, and Western governments anxiously follow events in a country which has a key geopolitical position in Southern Africa.

Only strict adherence to the Arab consensus achieved at the Fez summit can frustrate the achievement of Israel's expansionist and settlement ambitions.

Growing pains

The question that must be asked is whether these are the growing pains of a country still scarred by war, whose protagonists are sometimes slow to accept Prime Minister Mugabe's election victory call for reconciliation, or whether something more serious is afoot.

The evidence of several senior and respected Zimbabweans, from differing political and ethnic backgrounds, has two things in common: they all agree that Zimbabwe is not simply slipping back to the bad old days of the civil war; but they are all deeply uneasy about the future.

A leading Shona businessman who worked in the country throughout the Smith years expresses embarrassment about the empty rhetoric and lack of realism of the recently-published development plan, and bemoans the lack of understanding of his problems in the ministries he has to deal with.

A senior civil servant in a sensitive ministry is more concerned about the external threat. Every one of the white officials who have left his ministry have gone to South Africa, he says. "We had trusted them, we let them sit in top level meetings here and abroad." He points out that a senior white intelligence official responsible at one stage for the security not only of the prime minister but of visiting heads of state, actually defected to Pretoria.

A white Zimbabwean who has long maintained black nationalist sympathies is now cynical, as he cites cases of high living, corruption and incompetence among what he sees as a new elite. While professing socialism and egalitarianism, its members do little more than tinker with the institutions they inherited, he maintains.

Achievement

To put the current events in perspective, it is well to remember that at the peak of the war some 500 people a month were dying and hundreds of thousands were either forcibly confined to fenced villages or living as refugees. Eventually, 40 per cent of the country's budget went on military spending. Much of the then Rhodesia became no-go areas, many roads were unsafe at night, and on some main routes one travelled in a military convoy. Around 100,000 men and women, black and white, Shona and Ndebele, were carrying arms. The white minority represented no one but themselves, one in around 25 of the population.

The end of that conflict remains a remarkable achievement and paved the way for a better society. School enrolment has more than doubled, for example, and health care is reaching far more people. Yet Zimbabwe's growth

accused of destabilising the region, with catastrophic effects for Zimbabwe and its neighbours.

And as these strains mount the government is falling back on an often brutal treatment of opposition, real or imagined.

The difficulties are compounded by the bleak economic prospects for 1983 (after two years of extraordinary growth), caused in part by poor export prices and the world recession, which inevitably frustrate post-independence expectations.

Of all the stresses and strains the government is perhaps the most painful, and ultimately the most dangerous, involves South Africa. Its apartheid system is bitterly opposed by the Zimbabwe government but Mr. Mugabe must maintain practical links: the Republic's ports handle 75 per cent of Zimbabwe's trade, and South Africa is Zimbabwe's largest export market, especially for manufactured goods. As in the days of Mr. Smith, Pretoria can exert its influence through rail and fuel supplies and once again Pretoria's hand is on the petrol tap.

Fuel crisis

The origin of the current fuel crisis, with motorists queuing all night for petrol, lies in the Dec. 9 sabotage of fuel tanks at the Mozambique port of Beira, by the so-called Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM). It was the latest in a series of attacks on road and rail routes — and on the Lourenco-owned oil pipeline itself, running from Beira to Mutare, on Zimbabwe's eastern border.

The main aim of the MRM, allegedly with covert support of South Africa, is the overthrow of President Samora Machel of Mozambique. But in the process they are undermining both Mr. Mugabe and the other black states of the region, who are trying to reduce their trade and transport dependence on Pretoria through the Southern African Development Co-operation Conference (SADC).

Although information remains sketchy, fresh fuel supplies via Beira and the pipeline are unlikely to arrive in Zimbabwe before mid-January. In the meantime, the government has been placed in the embarrassing position of bringing in extra fuel through South Africa, from Maputo in Mozambique. It may yet be forced to buy its oil supplies direct from the Republic. Mr. Emmerson Munanganya, Zimbabwe's minister with responsibility for security, has no doubts about Pretoria's intentions. "The South African government has taken it upon itself to destabilise the region," he said in an interview last week. "They are using two instruments — military and economic."

On the military front he accuses Siwa Africa of, amongst other activities, establishing four military camps holding some 4,000 recruits from Matabeleland, infiltrating them in groups into Zimbabwe where they pose as Nkomo supporters, and "commit crimes, make roadblocks and kill people."

Neighbour's conflict

On the economic front, he says, "South Africa attacks us indirectly by supporting the Mozambique resistance movement and instructing them to blow up the railway lines to Beira and Maputo, and the oil pipeline from Beira to Mutare," as well as the fuel tank farm at Beira.

There are other worrying domestic developments. The military vote — thought to be reduced to about 12 per cent in the past — is nevertheless nearly five times the allocation to the ministry responsible for what is probably the most sensitive medium-term problem facing Mr. Mugabe: the resettlement of some 162,000 peasant families and the need to persuade their children to live on the land and not to add to the growing pool of urban unemployed.

Progress is painfully slow — perhaps 12,000 families have been resettled so far, while scores of thousands of squatters take the law into their own hands. The demand for individual plots, however, simply cannot be satisfied for there is not enough land. Within Zanu-PF itself, there is a continuing jockeying for authority between what might be termed the radical and pragmatic groups.

Some of the consequences of these internal divisions are reflected in apparent contradictions in government policies, and their application. Mr. Mugabe heads an avowedly socialist administration which regularly condemns capitalism, imperialism and associated government and institutions. Yet the West is being wooed for, and is providing, most of the aid and the little foreign investment that is coming in.

The recently published three-year development plan is one example of a certain confusion. Misgivings about the government's technical abilities are aroused by a plan which sets unrealistic targets, contains anomalies, and is studded with jargon which raises doubts about the influence of pragmatists in the economic and planning ministries such as Dr. Bernard Chidzero, the minister himself. It is difficult to find anyone who believes that the projected growth rate of 8 per cent a year over the plan period is realistic. The growth last year is put at 2-3 per cent and likely to be around nil this year.

Whatever shortcomings there may be in the plan or in the construction and implementation of government policies, arguably the most serious problems facing Zimbabwe remain political tensions within the country and in the region as a whole. Zimbabwe is discovering its vulnerability as a front-line state and an unfriendly neighbour can exploit those tensions. As long as Rhodesia and Black Africa are loggerheads, Mr. Mugabe's government, along with other states in Southern Africa, will pay a high price.

The security problems — hit and run attacks on farms, stores and buses — are carried out mainly by former members of Mr. Nkomo's Zippie guerrilla force, who have deserted the integrated national army. Some 100 people have been killed over the past year, including more than a dozen whites. The desertions go back to early 1981 when Zippie units fought in Bulawayo and elsewhere with Zanu, the guerrilla army of Mr. Mugabe. The uneasy truce between Zanu and Zanu began to crumble and the integration of the two forces into a national army was jeopardised.

The discovery of arms caches on Zanu property in February last year led to a further deterioration between the parties, including the sacking of Mr. Nkomo from the cabinet, and the rate of desertions increased. The number of deserters is now put at anywhere between 2,000 and 4,000, of whom several hundred, armed with AK47 rifles, are living off the Matabeleland countryside, sometimes taking refuge across the border in Botswana.

Villagers in the province have been subjected to tough and often brutal interrogation by the security forces in their search for bandits. They are caught between the demands for food and shelter of armed "dissidents," common bandits, (and possibly South African-backed infiltrators, as Mr. Munanganya alleges) and the equally forceful demands of a Zanu-dominated army seeking information.

A predicament

Mr. Nkomo, a backbencher, since his sacking, is in a predicament. The younger members of his party resent what they see as

Meeting aimed at preparing official policy on nuclear arms

Prelates meet in Rome to discuss

morality of nuclear deterrence

By Tony Austin

Reuters

ROME — A church document detailing aspects of U.S. nuclear weapons policy will be on the agenda when Catholic prelates from the United States and Western Europe gather in Rome this week to discuss the morality of nuclear deterrence.

The document is a draft statement to which the American bishops, meeting in Washington this week, Archibishop Joseph Bernardin of Chicago said French and West German bishops were "eager to dialogue with us" about the statement, which is in the form of a letter to church members and broke new ground for the church.

The Vatican said the meeting, which is described as "of" and

an official policy on nuclear arms, and last week repeated an offer to go to Lebanon in an effort to halt the fighting.

Vatican-sponsored peace talks between Argentina and Chile over the disputed Beagle channel resulted last September in agreement to renew a 10-year pact over border disputes. The Holy See's emphasis on negotiations and dialogue to solve conflict contrasts with its tacit acceptance, until the 1914-18 World War, of the doctrine that war could be morally justified.

Just wars

The edict of Arles in 314 A.D. threatened excommunication to Christians who refused to serve in the U.S. bishops in Chicago next May, and it reflects the change in recent years in church attitudes to warfare. During his four-year pontificate the present Pope has given the church an active role in promoting peace, based on Christ's

But Saint Thomas Aquinas in 1274 did say that "those who wage just wars must be in search of peace."

Germany as well as Vatican officials. Vatican sources said the meeting was aimed at preparing

1011 1012

From the Financial Times

WORLD

World awaits Cosmos 1402 crash

LONDON (R) — Despite Soviet assurances that a descending nuclear-powered spy satellite will pose no danger when it hits the earth, other governments are taking no chances.

The threat of a chunk of radioactive space junk hurtling at random to earth in the next few weeks has scientists round the world anxiously scanning their monitoring gear and cleanup teams on standby.

But the chances of radioactive debris from the Soviet satellite Cosmos 1402 are slim, and the prospect of its unguided return has not sent governments into a tailspin.

Cosmos 1402, described by U.S. officials as a spy satellite sent aloft to observe world naval traffic, ran into trouble last month and Soviet reports said it was fragmented under instructions from earth on Dec. 28.

A Soviet scientist says the fuel core of the satellite's reactor is guaranteed to burn up before returning to earth, with no radiation hazard, and U.S. defence officials acknowledge there is little chance that it will crash intact and create a serious radiation threat.

The American officials said the satellite could come down towards the end of this month, while Soviet space scientist Oleg Byelotserkovsky forecast a mid-February descent.

The nuclear power pack would be dispersed in fine particles, with radiation within accepted international limits, he said. If fragments crashed in an inhabited area, "the radiation situation should not be dangerous for the people and the environment."

There is a 70 per cent chance that any debris from Cosmos 1402 will land at sea. But authorities in several countries are preparing for fast detection and cleanup if it hits land.

Canada, where a Soviet nuclear-powered satellite landed in deserted Arctic wastes in 1978, has drawn up plans for a major search on a three per cent chance that Cosmos 1402 will come down

on its territory. "It is a tremendous undertaking," a defence ministry spokesman in Ottawa said. "Civilian air traffic will have to be controlled during reentry and there will also be intensive military flying in the area once it has landed."

The 1978 cleanup involved 1,000 military personnel and scores of civilians and cost six million dollars (\$7.4 million), half of which Moscow eventually agreed to pay.

In Canada, the United States and several other countries, special cleanup teams are on standby, and Washington has offered to send its experts to aid foreign governments if requested.

Army units, including chemical teams, are on alert in Japan, meteorological stations in Switzerland are checking for any rise in radioactivity in the air and West Germany has set up a crisis unit to liaise with Washington and NATO in Belgium.

Britain's radar tracking station is keeping a close watch on Cosmos 1402 and the government has dusted off guidelines issued to police in 1978 on handling radiation.

However, a West German interior ministry spokesman voiced the common sentiment: "There's not much we can do."

Public concern appeared to centre as much on damage as on radioactive fallout.

"The worst damage would result from the physical impact of a piece of (satellite) weighing several kilos that falls from the sky onto buildings or other installations," a Swiss interior ministry spokesman said.

The last scare over space junk crashing to earth was in 1979 when the U.S. Skylab space laboratory broke up over western Australia.

There was no damage, but the event sparked a big search for debris by souvenir hunters.

U.N. chief thinks Reagan wants arms disarmament

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said he believed President Reagan had a sincere desire to reach an accord with the Soviet Union on nuclear disarmament.

He said in an interview with a group of journalists that for the first time in years a political atmosphere was developing that was conducive to serious East-West discussions on disarmament.

The disarmament proposals recently offered by Soviet leader Yuri Andropov deserved serious consideration, he said.

Last Friday Mr. Perez de Cuellar held talks in Washington with President Reagan, Vice-President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz.

He said that these talks, coupled with discussions with Western European delegates at the United Nations, had left a very clear impression that the West was seriously considering the Soviet plan.

It was not important who made disarmament proposals first, he said. What was important was to get around a conference table and talk seriously about disarmament.

Saying again that the Soviet proposals were very important, Mr. Perez de Cuellar noted that the Warsaw treaty powers and the

NATO states had advanced ideas for disarmament. Both sides were "really interested in discussing disarmament and reaching a conclusion", he said.

"I think the Soviet government has been very constructive by the simple fact of putting on the table its proposals."

"What now is important is to start discussing seriously, not only on the basis of these proposals, but we also have the committee on disarmament."

This was a reference to a body under U.N. auspices which for years has been trying at Geneva to narrow East-West differences.

Commanding the efforts of private citizens, manifested in anti-war demonstrations that included a turnout of 500,000 people in New York during the U.N. special session on disarmament last June, the secretary general said they should maintain their pressure on governments "to force them to go to the negotiating table."

Asked about the Middle East, the U.N.'s longest-running problem, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said one or two member states wanted to keep the U.N. out of any involvement in the search for a settlement.

While the battle to prune public sector borrowing has been attacked by employers and unions, it has also split the brittle six-week-old government coalition of right-wing Christian Democrats, Socialists and minority parties.

Political sources say passions have been fed by a widespread belief that a government defeat over its economic policy would bring early general elections.

Defections by coalition party members brought Mr. Fanfani to within one vote of defeat in parliament last week in a ballot on part of the austerity package doubling the road tax on diesel-engined cars.

The package also includes measures to increase property taxes and a once-only surtax on the earnings of the self-employed.

The prime minister and his economic ministers say the new measures and others contained in the draft 1983 budget must be pushed through to hold public sector borrowing at last year's 71,000 billion lire (\$52 billion).

Premier Zhao Ziyang told the National People's Congress (parliament) in November that more than 100,000 cases of economic crime had been uncovered in the anti-corruption campaign so far.

"If their crimes merit only the death sentence, we must put them to death," said the People's Daily commenting on Monday's execution of Wang Zhong, the 56-year-old former Communist Party chief in a county of Guangdong province bordering Hong Kong.

Wang was convicted of defrauding the state of nearly 70,000 yuan (\$55,000) by embezzling watches and electrical goods seized by customs officials and taking bribes from people wishing to go to Hong Kong.

Chinese courts regularly order the death penalty for murder and for some other violent crime such as rape. Execution is usually by a single bullet in the back of the head.

In its editorial Tuesday, the People's Daily said fighting

economic crime was vital at a time when China was opening up to foreign influences in its drive for modernisation, while stimulating the economy at home.

The People's Daily said that under Wang's influence "dividing up captured contraband had become a common practice among some cadres (officials) in Haifeng county.

"Smuggling and the peddling of contraband was rampant in the county for a time, putting society into disorder, seriously harming the party style and social mood as well as Socialist economic construction."

Premier Zhao Ziyang told the National People's Congress (parliament) in November that more than 100,000 cases of economic crime had been uncovered in the anti-corruption campaign so far.

Only a small number involved certain senior officials, none at national level, he said, adding: "These cases either have been or are being dealt with in all seriousness."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦KJ84 ♦83 ♦AKJ872 Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one heart. What action do you take?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AJ54 ♦83 ♦AKQ1076 ♦6 The bidding has proceeded: West North East South 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass 2 NT Pass ? What action do you take?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦AQ82 ♦KQJ872 ♦A ♦A6 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass 2 NT Pass ? What do you bid now?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦7 ♦KJ8652 ♦83 ♦K1054 Partner opens the bidding

with one no trump. What do you respond?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦KJ84 ♦83 ♦AKJ872 Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one heart. What action do you take?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AQ82 ♦KQJ872 ♦A ♦A6 The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass 2 NT Pass ? What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦AQ82 ♦KQJ872 ♦A ♦A6 The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass 2 NT Pass ? What do you bid now?

Q.7—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦7 ♦KJ8652 ♦83 ♦K1054 Partner opens the bidding

Outspoken Gabonese leader upsets Mitterrand with speech at banquet

LIBREVILLE (R) — Gabonese leader Omar Bongo has startled

French expatriates: "While you are here you must respect the policies of President Bongo. If not, your place is not in Gabon."

As those for contested his rule or brought French inter-party squabbles to Gabon. Mr. Bongo said: "I will put them on an aeroplane and send them back to France."

French residents in Libreville, capital of the oil-rich but underdeveloped country of one million, said President Bongo had issued similar warnings in the past. But they said they were shocked that he had repeated them in Mr. Mitterrand's presence.

The French president had taken Monday morning on the last leg of a tour of three Francophone countries.

Official ceremonies had earlier stressed the extent of French co-operation and commercial

interests in Gabon, one of the continent's richest countries in terms of per capita income.

Mr. Bongo disclosed in his speech at the sumptuously-appointed palace that his desire to build a reactor, using local uranium, was discussed in private talks with his guest.

"I asked you to send experts so we can build a nuclear reactor, for peaceful purposes, because we must think of the post-patrol period," he said.

French officials had declined to comment on this aspect of the talks or on suggestions that President Bongo would seek help on the project from elsewhere if France refused to provide it.

"You have asked for a nuclear reactor of modest size. I think a study is necessary," President Mitterrand replied in his speech, saying instructions would be given for a team of French experts to look into the proposal.

NEWS IN BRIEF

George Wallace takes over Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Alabama (R)

— George C. Wallace, 63, formerly a white supremacist, was sworn in as Alabama's governor, re-elected on a racial harmony ticket. Mr. Wallace, a Democrat who left office after three terms in 1979, said: "I will always take pride in the broad cross-section of our population who supported me in my campaign for this office—persons of all races, creeds, colour and religious persuasion."

Tabatabai arrested in West Germany

DUESSELDORF (R) — Former Iranian Deputy Premier Sadeq Tabatabai has been taken into custody on suspicion of drug smuggling after a public prosecutor said he might try to flee West Germany, a prosecution spokesman said Tuesday. Mr. Tabatabai, 39, a deputy premier in Iran's first post-revolutionary government in 1979 who is related to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini by marriage, was arrested 10 days ago at Dusseldorf airport. The public prosecutor said 1.6 kilogramme of opium with a street value of 40,000 marks (\$17,000) were found in his luggage.

Genghis Khan's descendants protest

PEKING (R) — More than 1,400

Mongols living in the southwestern Chinese province of Yunnan have petitioned the authorities to be recognised as descendants of the Mongol conqueror Genghis Khan, the New China News Agency (NCNA) said Tuesday. The Mongols conquered Yunnan in 1253 A.D. under the banner of Genghis Khan's grandson Kublai Khan, who led an army of 100,000 into the region and established a Mongol regime after wiping out the local Chinese state, it said. When the Mongol kingdom was overthrown by the Ming Dynasty in 1381, many Mongol soldiers failed to return to their homes in the grasslands of North China, 5,000 kilometres away. But the agency said their descendants used family genealogies, stone inscriptions and Buddhist scriptures to preserve their ethnic identity.

Afghan rebels kill 1 abducted Soviet

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghan rebels have shot dead at least one of up to 16 Soviet civilian advisers abducted in northern Afghanistan earlier this month, Western diplomatic sources said here Tuesday.

The rebels include the U.S. delegation to the meeting, which was described by a Vatican spokesman as "informal and private."

The talks began two days after the Pope appealed to the superpowers to achieve the maximum possible nuclear arms reductions

Vatican sources said the bishops were aware that priests and lay people throughout Europe and America were looking to the hierarchy for guidance as the moral issue of nuclear war has grown in public concern.

The Pope has condemned the increase in nuclear arsenals and U.S. Vice President George Bush is to tour Europe later this month to test allied attitudes to a nuclear arms control offer made by Soviet leader Yuri Andropov.

Malaysia executes 2 of Chinese origin

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Two men were hanged Tuesday for illegal possession of firearms under Malaysia's security laws, despite last-minute appeals for clemency, a defence lawyer said. Bus driver Tan Chay Wa, a 32-year-old Singaporean, whose case was taken up by international human rights organisations, was hanged here at dawn with Chiew Thiam Guan, a 23-year-old Malaysian Chinese. But two other men convicted under the internal security act had been granted a stay of execution pending an appeal to the federal court.

Mr. Mitterrand is reported to be contemplating a break with the Communists that would free him to consolidate a shift by his administration towards the centre of politics, highlighted since September by the accent on measures to boost a business revival.

Newspapers have been speculating on plans Mr. Mitterrand is said to have made for a more centrist government that would include figures from outside the Socialists' Party.

The risk for the president would come from exposing his administration to attack on its left from the Communists and their powerful trade union allies.

Italian workers stage huge challenge to Rome

By Brian Childs
Reuter

They say that without corrective action, public borrowing would rise to more than 100,000 billion lire (\$74 billion).

Former Finance Minister Franco Reviglio, however, says he estimates public sector borrowing may still rise up to 90,000 billion lire (\$67 billion) this year even if parliament approves the government's policies in full.

Mr. Reviglio and other economists say government revenue projections are best-case figures and have little chance of being realised.

Government estimates project an increase in tax receipts to 43.9 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) this year from 38.6 per cent last year, a rise more than double the largest previously achieved.

Deficits also overshadow spending restraints demanded by the government.

The austerity package and budget are designed to produce savings in the state health and pension systems of 11,400 billion lire (\$85.5 billion) this year, while a further 1,800 billion lire (\$1.3 billion) is to be pared from the running costs of the defence and education ministries.

But economists critical of government policies say little more than half these savings may be realised.

Past attempts to cut costs have founded on political opposition to higher health and insurance charges, and spending over-runs by an unwieldy bureaucracy.

The economists also say that even if the draft budget and austerity package were accepted by parliament, normal administrative delays would limit their impact on this year's deficit.

Seeking his first parliamentary vote of confidence last month, Mr. Fanfani urged reforms to streamline what he called the Baroque procedures of Italian government.

But economists say his austerity proposals, even if fully implemented, owe little to reformist ideals.

French opposition campaigns enthusiastically for local elections

By Charles Bremner
Reuter

PARIS — France's opposition leaders, homing in on a new case of apparent government muddle, have embarked on intense campaigns for local elections that they say will show a majority of Frenchmen have already had enough of Socialism.

</